Report on the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad.

The Railroad Investigating Committee have at length began to submit their reports. On Saturday of last week, a lengthy report was submitted on the affairs and management of the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad Company. They find that there has been \$710,000 of the bonds of the State issued to that road since the war; \$300,000 under the act of December, 1861; \$150,000 under the act of December, 1867; and \$260,000 under the acts of 1852-58-54. These bonds they find were received by Judge Jones, as President of the road, and used in its construction, having been disposed of through New

York bankers, at about 67 cents on the dollar, and the Company lost \$110,000 of the bonds of the State, by the failure of C. Powell, Green & Co. The assets of the road, including \$50,000 in Blount county bonds, and \$14,000 cash, were turned over by Judge Jones to his successor. They gave the testimony of several gentlemen, bearing on the receipts and disbursements of the road. They then give the various orders from the Governor and Commissioner of Roads, directing the issuance of the bonds. They give the present value of rollingstock and other assets of the Company, and the leagth of road completed, closing with the following:

"The committee in submitting their report upon the Knoxville and Charleston Railread, would respectfully call attention to the evident fact that the Governor has construed the acts of the Legislature, appropriating the bonds above referred to, as not being affected by the conditions, restrictions and limitations imposed by the Internal Improvement laws of the State.

"It will readily be seen by the examination of the report that the law has not been complied with.

of the report that the law has not been complied with.

"There is no resolution of the Board of Directors and no affidavit of the President, except the joint certificate and affidavit of the Chief Engineer and President, in regard to the Holston River Bridge.

"The Commissioner of Roads does not make his certificate comply with the requirements of the third section of the act of February 8th, 1854.

One hundred thousand dollars in bonds is One hundred thousand dollars in bonds issued when the first ten miles are graded; and
when six additional miles are graded, sixty
thousand dollars more is is-sued; and as if to
more openly disregard the requirements of the
law, the Governor makes a certificate in his
official capacity, that the read is graded and
ready for the iron, and entitled to the bonds,
thereby assuming the functions of a railroad
engineer, and actually assisting to disregard the
law.

thereby assuming the functions of a railroad engineer, and actually assisting to disregard the law.

"The bonds have, in every instance, been sold at less than their par value, which is in direct violation of the provisions of the law.

"And to make it the more apparent how little attention was given to the wise and salutary provisions of the internal improvement have of the State, it is only necessary to state that the amount of individual stock paid in is \$2,873, while the State has issued \$710,000.

"From the estimates made by the Engineer, and the Machiniet, and the Receiver, it appears that the road is worth \$650,125.

"This includes the \$75,900 in the note of C. Powelli which is regarded worthless, and consequently would leave the road, with all its property and assets, worth only about \$574,255, or about \$134,745 less than the principal debt of the State, saying nothing about the interest due from the road on the bonds.

"It appears also that \$9,000 in cash, proceds of State bonds, was paid back to the State in interest, which, in the opinion of the committee, was in direct violation of the law. The committee would suggest that some legislation should be enacted to save the State from the constantly accumulating loss by accruing interest and the failure of the road to pay its current expenses.

"With these observations, the committee beg leave to submit this as the report on the Knuxville and Charleston Railroad.

"J. M. CLEMENTSON,

"John S. Haut,

"M. W. W. Hall,

"H. Townsend,

"A. L. Spears."

The report of the Committee is full and explicit. We cannot say there was any attempt at

The report of the Committee is full and explicit. We cannot say there was any attempt at

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 24th, 1870. The Rock City presents a quiet appearance compared with last week, when we had two fairs, a circus and many other attractions, which gave railroads and hotels an unusual amount of business. The crowd has gone, and the gentlemen who catered for their comfort and amusement are counting their gains. We can only hope the count is satisfactory. They have our best

In the Capital, yesterday, a small breeze was raised by Mr. Nelson, who rose to a question of privilege, touching a card in the Chronicle, over the signature of Col. Ino. Baxter. He (Mr. Nolson,) expressed himself as being very much dissatisfied with the aforesaid card. He did not seem to like it at all, and if correctly reported, on the street last night argued that the gentleman was a "little" fast, in view of the fact that
Col. Baxter's manly, straightforward course in
this whole matter, has put him right before the
public, until the Legislature complies with his
request, calling for an investigation. Until that
is done, and an enterprising committee can conviet Mr. Baxter of something wrong, all the cloquent indignation of committeemen is wasted
upon a public who think for themselves. The
homorable gentleman closed by offering a joint
resolution, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the former committee, who
did up the Mineral Home business. It is hoped
that all the truth roay see light, and the public
be permitted to know what wa done with the
proceeds of the boads. Col. Baxter tells what
was done with them, but that won't satisfy the
people who got the proceeds and how they
were spent. It is thought here that the attempt
to fasten odium upon a respectable hank for simply doing a legitimate stroke of business, argues
that somebody wants to cover up something, or,
at least, keep matters "shady

After the resolutions were before the Senate,
Mr. Clementson quietty arose and stated that
he was in receipt of a letter from Hon. John
Baxter, alleging that the report of the Joint Committee did him great injustice and asking that
his deposition in the hands of said committee be
published. This was a danger, and did not
seem to meet the warm approval of certain parties, at least they left Mr. Clementson to announce
that to-day be would introduce a Joint resolution bearing upon the subject.

This ended the breeze. The Senute adjourned to meet the House in joint convention, to
alect State officers. We shall wait further developmonts patiently of the Mineral Home business, at least they left Mr. Clementson to announce
that to-day be would introduce a Joint resolurion bearing upon the subject.

This ended the breeze the Senute adjourned to meet the House in joint convention, to
alect State officers. so expressed himself in decided terms. The talk on the street last night argued that the gentle-

RAILROAD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. Ed. R. Pennebaker was elected—a very good selection, it is said, insuring honesty and ca-

selection, it is said, insuring honesty and capacity.

The convention then proceeded to vote for Treasurer, and after twelve ballots managed to give a majority for Dr. William Morrow, who is well known to the citizens of Knoxville.

To-day the House will elect a First Assistant Clerk, to fill vacancy, and then we may look for legislation upon every subject under the sun-especially that sort that will eradicate from the Code every mark placed there by the Republicans, all in keeping with the spirit that will not admit that any good could come from that party, and if they did pass a good law they might get credit for it. So, "wipe 'em out!"

Republicans here are talking again of a newspaper. What will be done is not known. Several moves have been made during the past year, and failed. No one cared to invest a dollar in the enterprise, nor will they so long as Tennessee politics rule, and every man takes his politics into his business, church, school or the corner grocery, where he goes te get his regular whisky rations. This is a strange condition of things to the denizens of other States, but it is nevertheless true. Tennessee politics were ever personal in their operations, and it is notorious that the great, gifted, lucky, accidental, irrepressible ex-Alderman of Greeneville never would admit that the "pahty" motto was, "measures, not men," but invariably insisted that men did a great deal for the "pahty"—especially himself. To start a Republican paper at Nashville without support guaranteed throughout the State, is certain death to the pocket of every one concerned in the enterprise. It won't pay to work against the wealth, business and social influence of any community. In other words, blue cloth is not popular heregray is.

Damon.

Douglas and Lincoln.

The treatment which the two great party leaders, Douglas and Lincoln, have received since their death, from the opposite party, shows the moral difference of the two parties. When Douglas died the whole people united to do him honor. All the partisan bitterness which a great leader had evoked during his long service of the Democratic party, was assuaged by his death, and many of the most generous tributes to his memory were from the tongues and pens of his life-long adversaries.

On the other hand, how has it been with Mr. Lincoln? Did partisan bitterness abate

Mr. Lincoln? Did partisan bitterness abate one jot at his death? Have not all those who so virulently abused him during his who so virulently abused him during his administration kept it up with the same hot breath of ferocity? Have not all the dogs of party contined to howl at Lincoln dead with the same snarling fury with which they pursued him when alive?

It may be said that the circumstances under which Douglas died were calculated to inspire his old party adversaries with respect and even with veneration. His last public utterance concerning traitors and

respect and even with veneration. His last public utterance concerning traitors and treason was most encouraging to the party that had defeated him, and of course the leaders would applaud his general character for the sake of enforcing upon his party respect for his patriotic sentiment.

It is true that Douglas, though he had lived like a partisan, died like a man and a patriot. It is true that his last and, of course, his honest utterances, were calculated to inspire the hearts of his enemies with confidence in the general rectitude of his motives and respect for the integrity of his ambition. his ambition.

his motives and respect for the integrity of his ambition.

But were not the circumstances under which Lincoln died equally impressive? When Douglas died, a terrific rebellion threatened a disastrous civil war. That rebellion was by those who had been his former supporters, and were still of the great party to which he belonged. Yet he placed the Union above party, and the fealty of every citizen to the Republic above his obligations to party; therefore, there could henceforth, as long as the struggle should continue, be but two parties—patriots and traitors.

When Lincoln died the civil conflict, the bloodiest ever waged, had just closed. The patriots had gloriously triumphed, and treason produced a typical character to wreak the concentrated vengeance of traitors upon the head of him under whose chief direction the country had been preserved. The shocking manner of his death should been been wifficient to eradicate

whitewashing, but believe all the facts in re-gard to this road were fully brought out. We will look with interest for still further reports. spectful remembrance of every generous heart.

Moreover, Mr. Lincoln did not die, even though so suddenly cut off by assassination according to the method of the most corrupt or the most barbarous period in the history of nations, without having uttered such words as should have extorted the admiration of every right-minded person of all parties and the world over. "With charity for all, with malice toward none,"
was as lofty a sentiment as that of his great
competitor, the patriotic Douglas. The
great Democratic chief announced the
highest rule of action for the crisis then

impending.

The still great Union chief rose to a higher moral altituded because the events of four years required it. The sentiment of Douglas conquered the rebellion—that of Lincoln coming down from the elevation of Christian charity and implored the peo-ple to banish malice and cultivate mutual good will. Was ever this sentiment more needed on earth? Were ever the passions of men more terribly excited than they had been during that unparalleled conflict of the harsher elements of human nature? What words were ever so appropriate as those of Mr. Lincoln in his second inaug-ural? Could inspiration itself have preural? Could inspiration itself have prescribed a purer rule of action, or one more needed by the American people at that time? All wisdom and all goodness were concentrated in those heavenly words, which should have not only extorted the admiration of every one of the conquering party, but delighted the heart of every man, woman and child of the unfortunate opposition. And yet he was assassinated! And still the leaders of the Democratic party seek to render his memory odious to all whom they can influence.

They all unite, from the well-dressed editor that affects gentlemanly propriety down to the lowest exhibition of moral debauchery that has access to Democratic

down to the lowest exhibition of moral de-bauchery that has access to Democratic journalism, in uniformly speaking of Mr. Láncoln with contempt, and in terms prompted by unappeasable malice. It seems as if he cast his pearls before swine, and had all the American people been of that description, his golden words would have violated the command of the Master. Such is the difference with which two of the most celebrated characters of the late epoch are treated after their death, and the difference describes the character of the two parties;—one holding everything subordinate to party, and the other holdind party subordinate to patriotism, truth and

party subordinate to patriotism, truth and charity.—Cincinnati Times.

Advertise in the CHRONICLE.

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Thoroughbred Merino Sheep.

88 The Stock is wurranted Pure. Address

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Notice in Bankruptcy. No. 158

No. Lis.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Tonnessee.

In the matter of Benjamid W. Ellis, Bankrupt.

WHERHAS, A PHILTION FOR DISCHARGE Was filed in said Court by said Bankrupt, on the 17th day of May, 1870, whereupon, it was ordered by the Court that a hearing, and the same, before William Aikon, Regusier in Bankrupter, at his office in Knarville, in said District, on the 19th day of June, a. D. 1870, at 10 s'clock, a. E. All persons who have proved their dobts, and other persons in interest, are hereby notified to appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said position should not be granted. This Isth day of May, 1870, may 19d &will.

Attest: M. L. HALL, Clerk.

Sevier County Tax Sale. WILL OFFER FOR SALE, TO THE HIGHEST bidder, for each, at the court house in Sevierville, on the first Monday in July next, a town lot in Sevierville insted to Preston's heirs, for the taxes for the year 1500; taxes for 1800, 90, clerk's fee, \$1.50, printer's fee, \$1.50, collector's fee, \$1.50, total, \$4.90. I will sell the foregoing town lot, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes, costs and charges thereon.

LEWIS WAYLAND, may 21-wit.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

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HART'S **RUB-HARD LINIMENT!**

THIS LINIMENT, ALTHOUGH BUT LATELY introduced in the Southwest, is having a very good asle and bids fair to find its way into many families. It will be found a VALUABLE REMEDY for all dis-

External Application Is required. It can be used with confidence for the re-

lief and cure o INFAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, ERISTPELAS, BURNS, SCALDS, &c.

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THIS REMEDY IS ONE OF THE BEST FAMILY Medicines in use, and will be found a great relief of all diseased action from which pain originates.

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Fevers, Inflammations, Paralysis,
Cutis, Chilblains, Lumbago, Colic,
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As an immediate cure for the Toothache, caused by de-eay. It also cures scurry of gums and causes them to harden and adhere to the teeth: it cures gum boils, heals all soreness of the gums; it sweetens and purifies the breath; applied to the swollen gum it affords great relief with children that are teething; it is a perfectly harmless remesty, but must be used according to direc-tions to get promised relief.

Who would suffer with this most distressing afflic-

ONE 25 CENT BOTTLE WILL CURE INSTANTA-NEOUSLY? Hart's Cough Lozenges

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Dr. E. B. Hart, Proprietor, Boston. PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS WILL Firm the Lozenges invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. There are no particular directions to be observed in the use of them. Containing nothing deleterious, they can be taken as freely as requisite. One or two Lozenges dissolved gradually in the mouth, repeating it if necessary, will almost invariably give immediate relief in many cases of Hoarseneze, or loss of voice, Coughs, irritation, or Soreness of the Throat, &c., occasioned by cold or unusual exertion of the Vocal Organs. For Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., of long standing, it will be necessary to take them frequently, as occasion requires.

sion requires.

**From the little cough or serences of the throat and Lungs in time, and HART'S LOZENGES WILL DO IT. TRY THEM.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Dr. M. Lytle's Elixer! FOR THE CURE OF

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, CHOLERA MORBUS, PAINFUL PURGING, BUM-MER COMPLAINT, CRAMP AND COLIC.

The want of a medicine of this character has long been felt by the community, and has induced the proprietors, by over thiffly years' trial in private, to introduce it for the benefit of the public as a staple family medicine. It does not act as an astringent alone, but by reducing the acidity of the scoreting membrane of of the bowels, reduces the inflammation, hence performs a thorough cure.

The proprietors take the liberty of stating to the public, that no more perfect receipt (which is guaranteed for the cure of the above-mentioned discases) exists in the world, being entirely vegetable and containing no sugar of lead or other noxious drag or mineral. And they would further say that the preparation has met the hearty approval of numerous physicians who have used it.

DIRECTIONS:

To adults, a tablespoonful after each passage, or four times a day: To children under ten, a half-tablespoonful as required. To children under five a tenspoonful. To children under five a tenspoonful. To children under two or three, a half-taspoonful, as required, and by carefully administering as directed it will never fail.

Hart's Magnolian Cough Drops

PRICE PER BOTTLE 25 CENTS. PRICE PER BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

This medicine can confidently be recommended for all diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs. It is invaluable as a remody for Coughs, Colds, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, Influenza, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Hoursences, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Spiting of Blood. It does not profess to cure consumption, but from the largely demulcent and balaamic character of the ingredients of which it is composed, it is claimed that it will do all for this dire disease that any Cough Medicine can do.

This medicine contains NO OPIUM, or other ingredient of a deleterious character, and may be given with the utmost confidence and safety in every stage of the disease and to patients of every age. Dose from tendrops to a teaspoonful, according to the age of the patient, and repeated in every instance as the urgency of the case requires, in one, two, three or four hours.

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Medicines which possess Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties, and when administered to Horses produce the most beneficial results. As a laxative, they expel from the stomach and intestince all foreign substances. As a tonic they increase the tone and strength of the system; and as a purifier they clease the blood and lay the foundation for a strong and healthy circulation. They are a preventive of Lang Fever, and an oxcealient remedy for all the diseases to which this noble animal is subject. Their use strengthens the lungs and gives a smooth and glossy appearance to the skin, and by increasing the appetite, give vigor and strength to the whole system.

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For Glanders, Heaves, Distemper, Founder, Coughs, and other complaints to which the Horse is subject, give a tablespoonful three times a day until a cure is effected—which is generally produced in a few days.

These powders, if used two or three times a week, during the spring and winter months, will prevent your horse from being attacked by these dangerous diseases and greatly increase their usufulness.

DAMON'S STOCK POWDERS FOR MILCH COWS. These Powders are valuable in increasing the quantity of Milk in the Cow, and should be used by every farmer. It increases the appetite and fattens and strengthens the animal, and while increasing the quantity of the milk, makes the butter firm and sweet.

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